



THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 30TH, 1899.

NUMBER 22

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[May 30th, 1899.]

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A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the earliest date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

Travellers' Directory.**São Paulo:**

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a.m. and 8:30 p.m. (Centralario); returning late at night. There are also 2nd class (dormitorio). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railways.

Cachambi and Luminary:

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Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a.m. and 7 p.m. (Centralario) also along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.—the first running through to Barra Bonita, and the second to Ouro Preto.

Belli Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 21 p.m. and 11:30 p.m. the latter a mixed train.

Petrópolis:

Buses leave the Praia pier at 6:30 and 8:30 a.m. (Sunday and holidays 8:30 a.m.) for Manoel pier to connect with railway to Petrópolis and beyond; also at 4 p.m. for Petrópolis. Sundays and holidays excepted, all land route passengers leave Central Railway station by suburban trains at 4:30 p.m. for São Paulo. Next day, 8 a.m., return train leaves São Paulo for transfer to Manoel station of Leonoldina Railway, where trains leave daily. Sundays and holidays included, at 8:30 p.m. These rates are of course in gold, but they are not so high as to keep patients away. Besides this, every subscriber paying \$12 per annum is entitled to send one free patient during the year.

Return from Petrópolis, the all land route trains (Sunday and holidays 8:30 a.m.) for Manoel pier to connect with railway to Petrópolis and beyond; also at 4 p.m. for Petrópolis. The sharps trains leave Petrópolis at 6 and 7:30 a.m. (except on Sundays and holidays) and 4:30 p.m. for São Paulo and vice versa for Petrópolis. On Sundays and holidays the sharps train leaves Petrópolis at 4:30 p.m.

Nova Friburgo :

Buses leave the Praça das Marinhas at 5:30 a.m. daily and at 2:30 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leonoldina Railway at S. Antônio de Mariana. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:37 a.m. daily, and at 6:30 a.m. on Saturday. Excursion train leaves Mariana at 10:30 a.m. (except on Sundays and holidays) and 4:30 p.m. for Nova Friburgo. Return leaves Rio at 2:30 p.m., and returning leaves Friburgo at 6:30 a.m.

Cocovel:

Regular trains, week days, leave 51, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8:30 a.m. and 2 and 5:30 p.m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a.m. and 1, 4:30 and 7 p.m. On Sundays and holidays the hours are descending. At 8:30 a.m. and 1, 4:30 and 7 p.m. there is a descent. Extra trains 11 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. and 7 p.m. and 8 p.m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory**U. S. LEGATION—Petrópolis. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.****BRITISH LEGATION—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaborá (opposite Custom House), Petrópolis.****EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.****AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL—No. 9, Rua 1º de Maio. EUGENE SEIGER, Consul General.****BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaborá (opposite Custom House).****WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.****Church Directory**

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the church will be closed for repairs. The services will be held at the residence of the Vicar, Rev. Dr. Edward C. H. Phipps, 1, Rua Visconde de Itaborá.

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JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rua do Catete. Services at 12 a.m. Sundays. Prayers meet every Thursday at 7 p.m. Services, 7:30 a.m., Wednesdays.—R. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday school 11 a.m. at Fabrica Carioca. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. FRANKLIN WIEDREKIE.

PREBTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS RIOS, Pastor.

Residence : On the church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de S. Antônio. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BACBY, D. D., Pastor.

Caixa 352

IGREJA PRESBITERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 34, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riochuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays 7 p.m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

J. DIAS RIBEIRO, M. D., Ex-assistant to Professors Bartholomew and Da Costa of Philadelphia, and Dr. R. W. of New-York. Residence : Rua Senador Dantas 44 A.

DR. WILLIAM FREDICK ELSLEINER, German Physician, Office 78, Rua General Camara, Consulting physician to the Emperor.

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ENRIQUE M. VASCONCELOS, lawyer, specialist in commercial and other law, long stay in London, is pleading in São Paulo. Office : Rua de Santa Theresa n. 30 A. São Paulo.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d'Ajuda. H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scripture in English, English, French, German, Spanish and other languages.

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BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND KRAHING ROOM.—31, Rue Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p.m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room, Rue Camerino (formerly Imperatriz) 3rd floor; W. J. LUMAY, Superintendent. Books, periodicals, papers, &c., also a library of about 1,000 volumes, which may be freely borrowed, and may be gratefully repaid to the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 10 to 1 o'clock p.m. Secretaries, Mr. Rodrigues, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary, R. A. W. Sloane, Hon. Treasurer.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Mr. George E. Welby, who was for several years 1st secretary of legation in Buenos Aires, has been appointed British minister to Peru.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 24th says that President Roa gave a banquet on that day at which the diplomatic corps, cabinet and other high functionaries were present.

—No wonder London does n't want to loan any more money to Argentina. Not only is the Argentine government proposing to build a new hall for congress, but they are even appropriating \$1,000,000 for dispossessing kindred.

—The English-speaking community at Montevideo is a very small one, but still the British Hospital there is well sustained. The April report shows 19 patients under treatment from March 18 admissions during the month, 21 discharged, 2 deaths, and 11 remaining under treatment at end of the month. There were also 11 out patients on the register. It is interesting to note that the charges are: \$3.00 a day for a private room, \$2.00 for semi-private rooms and \$1.00 for general ward. These rates are of course in gold, but they are not so high as to keep patients away. Besides this, every subscriber paying \$12 per annum is entitled to send one free patient during the year.

—The reported trip of General Roa to Brazil is now confirmed by telegraphic advices from Rio. The Argentine minister in Rio has communicated to the Brazilian President that General Roa contemplates visiting that republic shortly and it is said that it will have for prime object, the celebration of an alliance between Argentina, Chile and Brazil to operate against the alleged desires of the United States to absorb those republics! This seems rather too funny, for there is no doubt that if the States made up their mind to have the three republics, the celebration of alliances would not have much effect in opposing it. The visit of General Roa will most probably be made some time this year probably in July or August when the chances of yellow fever are at a low ebb.—*Times*, Buenos Ayres.

—To understand what splendid sailors the Argentines are, one should read the following from the *Times of Argentina* of 19th inst.:

"Bulged plates, twisted keel, parted rivets, bent propeller blades and other things represent the bottom of the cruiser *9 de Julio* lying in the dry dock in this port at the present time. The reporting committee admit that the damages are such as to be impossible of repair here, so that the craft will have to go back to Armstrongs under easy steam to be patched up, another little order for the Newcastle firm will represent about £1,24,000. This is rather a tall price to add to the original cost of the vessel on her first trial to see but que vamos a hacer? We shall all have to pay and grin and bear it whilst the minister of war is grubbing about his reduced sheet of expenditure and the minister of finance is stringing infinite ditties about economies and loans that won't come off, assisted or otherwise."

—Here's an instance—a small one, but with a big moral attached—of the injury done to the port itself by the quarantine abusus imposed by the bungling health authorities. It deserves to be known. When the U.S.S. "Newark" arrived here, it was with the hopes of having the ship's washing done here, none having been done for some thirty days. This would have represented a bill of some \$200 or \$300 to the benefit of the poor port laundresses. But as she was kept in quarantine for four days out of the seven that she had to stop here, the washing could not be given out, and the laundresses are left laundring. This is only one instance out of many in which trade and money are kept out of the port by these miserable quarantine arrangements. Though the vessels and passengers who endure the infliction are the primary sufferers, the port also loses out of all proportion to any good the quarantine may do.—*Montevideo Times*.

—We have a great admiration for the *Southern Cross* of Buenos Aires. It is so lightly, brightly written where serious principles are not involved, and so fearless where they are, that we agree with our contemporaries in placing it in the forefront of English-written journalism in South America. Our colleague has, however, fallen into an unintentional error in claiming connection with Capt. Coghlan's celebrated offence to the German Emperor by singing, not reciting, "Hoch der Kaiser!" The fact of the matter is that we found that exquisite squib in the New York *Maritime Register*—the last paper in the world in which to look for poetry—and reproduced it in our issue of June 7th last year, giving credit to its author, A. M. G. in the *Capetown Owl*. On the 24th of the same month the *Southern Cross* republished the piece, with the same printer's error we overlooked, and all our South American exchanges did the same, about the same time. The New Orleans *Picayune* copied the verses from us, mistake and all, at the end of June, and the thing caught on like mad in the States immediately. Mr. Frank Carpenter did not reach New York until October last, and the men of the *Oregon*, who left before his arrival knew it by heart when they reached Rio early in November. This is the first time we have caught our accurate colleague in a slip, and as we are indirectly concerned, we put the case on record. We feel convinced that the *Southern Cross* will be the first to grant us priority of appreciation in this case, as far as South America is concerned.

—Telegrams from London state, that the Argentine government has resolved to desist from raising a loan in that market at the present time. The report that the loan had been floated was a mistake.

—Brazilian Four per Cent. bonds of 1889 have risen to 65 1/2 on the speech of the President at the opening of Congress, in which he described the proposed economy, the government outlays, and the reduction of note circulation. He said, however, that the effect of his proposals will not be felt until 1900. We would advise intending investors in Brazilian securities to await the actual results of the proposals before purchasing.—*The Statist*, May 6.

—The hopeful tone of M. Campos Salles' message has given another fillip to Brazilian stocks. The President's excellent results from the policy of financial reform which he is industriously carrying out and expects by reducing the expenses. In every possible way and augmenting the customs revenue, to live a surplus in the present year of 30,378 contos. The proposal to farm out the Central railways is approved of by the President; and as congress has given him entire liberty of action in this respect, we are likely to hear more about the matter before long. With the financial outlook more reassuring there have been some good transactions in Brazilian bonds, which have advanced a point on the week. The gathering in of the coffee crop will soon be followed by a larger export trade, which may be expected to accentuate the improvement in the exchange and consequently maintain the firmness of Brazilian securities.—*The Critic*, May 6.

—Brazil, with all her vaunted zeal for financial regeneration, finds it impossible to balance the 1889 accounts after four months. So far, the revenue of last year is guessed at 362,862 contos, against 312,650 contos and the expenditure is put at 409,290 contos against 372,810. On the best showing, therefore, there is a deficit of 16,428 contos of reis; but President Campos Salles expects it to be reduced when the accounts are finally made up. The President's singular disposition is further exemplified in his estimate that the current year will show a surplus of 30,378 contos. He tells us not to be impatient for immediate results from the funding arrangement; for its effects will not be felt until next year. We sincerely hope some of them may be experienced even then. The President still talks economy; but he includes the recovery from the individual states of several taxes really belonging to the union as necessary to the restoration of budgetary equilibrium. No doubt, if the states were self-denying they could restore the credit of the republic so far as it has not been hopelessly compromised by mismanagement and maladministration, but we fear the President has very little chance of compelling or inducing the wealthy provinces to abandon their encroachments on sources of revenue which are federal under the constitution.—*Financial News*, May 4.

—The new Brazilian President's congressional message is in accordance with what was expected of him. And if he can but carry out even a portion of his policy he will have effected much for the benefit of his country. For the past year the revenue and expenditure figures are not yet complete. But it seems clear that there will be a deficit. For the current year, judging from the first quarter, the President hopes for a surplus. During the current year two millions sterling, borrowed in London in 1897, will have to be repaid, as well as 32,000 contos of treasury bills and bank loans. Not until 1900 will the good effects from the London convention of June last be felt. He adds that 40,000 contos of paper issues will be burned in the year. Of this amount 14,000 contos have been already dealt with. This is certainly very satisfactory, and we can only hope that the President will be able to continue his policy. The President is in favour of leasing the Central railway. And in his message he shows that the lines already leased, which formerly gave deficits, are now giving surpluses. He promises sooner or later to deal with the Central railway as authorised by congress, and thus greatly to improve Brazilian finance. But to reform the finances completely it is absolutely necessary to diminish the mass of paper money. This is one of the cardinal points of the presidential policy, another being the raising of a guarantee fund and the accumulation of a redemption fund. For all this it is necessary that the greatest economies should be practised and that every possible retrenchment should be enforced. As the republic seems to be now firmly established, and order to reign everywhere, the President hopes to effect economies both in the army and in the navy. There is much room, likewise, for economies in the civil service. And, in addition, the President declares strongly in favour of free trade. Whatever Brazil can produce better than other countries she ought to export in the largest measure possible. Whatever other countries can produce cheaper and better than Brazil the latter ought to import. This is in itself the plainest and simplest statement of the doctrine of free trade; and, clearly, for a country in the economic condition of Brazil it is the true policy. Free trade, retrenchment, reform of the currency, reform of the finances, fulfilment of all obligations, the maintenance of order, the respect of the rights of others—these comprise the President's policy, and it is a very honourable policy.—*The Statist*, May 6.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up " 750,000
Reserve fund " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

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 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
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Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
(Caixa 105.)

Branch-offices In São Paulo and Santos
(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:
 Germany Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin
 Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg
 M. A. von Rothschild, Sohn, Frankfurt a. M.
 and correspondents.

England N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
 Manchester and Liverpool.
 District Banking Company Limited,
 Union Bank of London, Limited,
 London.
 Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.

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 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks,
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Petersen-Theil,
 Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital £ 1,500,000
Realized do " 900,000
Reserve fund " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Hélyot, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos
 Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
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 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

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THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.**

London E. C.

Capital £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up " 800,000
Reserve fund " 820,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

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Branches at:

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The Bank of New York, N. Y. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
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BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRESIL,
 AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

PARIS AND FRANCE Head Office, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies, Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et l'Industrie en France, and agencies Heine & Co., Paris.

LONDON Lazar Frères & Co., Paris, Périer Mercier & Co., Paris.

GERMANY Union Bank of London, Limited, London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, Parr's Bank, Limited.

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Open accounts-current.

Pays interest for a certain time; executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Henri Joly.

Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for £300, ½ dozen boxes for £2500 and One dozen boxes for £3000.

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rue de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital . . . Rs. 110,150,200,000

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund Rs. 19,537,045,811

Profits in suspense Rs. 9,075,823,568

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO**9, Rua da Alfandega.**

Agencies at Para, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Distrito Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London & County Banking Co. Ltd.

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Pays Interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

A version by Mr. ERNEST H. CROSBY

Take up the White Man's burthen
 Send forth your sturdy sons,
 And load them with whisky
 And Testaments and guns.
 Throw in a few diseases
 To spread in tropic climes,
 For there the healthy niggers
 Are quite behind the times.

And don't forget the factories
 On those benighted shores,
 They have no cheerful iron-mills
 Nor eke department stores.
 Thy never work twelve hours a day,
 And live in strange content,
 Although they never have to pay
 A single cent for rent.

Take up the White Man's burthen,
 And teach the Philippines
 What interest and taxes are
 And what a mortgage means.
 Give them electro-motor chairs,
 And prisons, ton, galore,
 And if they seem inclined to kick,
 Then spill their heathen gore.

They need our labor question, too,
 And politics and fraud,
 We've made a pretty mess at home,
 Let's do the same abroad.
 And let us ever humbly pray
 The Lord of Hosts may deign
 To stir up feeble memories,
 Lest we forget the Maine.

Take up the White Man's burthen,
 To you who thus succeed
 In civilising savage hordes,
 They owe a debt, indeed;
 Concessions, pensions, salaries,
 And privilege and right,
 With outstretched hands you raise to bless
 Grub everything in sight.

Take up the White Man's burthen,
 And if you write in verse,
 Flatter your nation's vices
 And strive to make them worse.
 Then learn that if with pious words
 You ornament each phrase,
 In a world of canting hypocrites
 This kind of business pays.

H'EST DEUTSCHLAND.

THE PASTURE PAMPAS OF SOUTHERN BRAZIL.

I came in a Royal Mail steamer from Montevideo to Santos. I was warned by the captain and passengers that the yellow fever harpies were hanging over the town, and was urged to continue my voyage to Rio de Janeiro and come back to southern Brazil by rail. I took the chance, however, and still live. I spent a day or two in Santos, and thence came over the coast mountains to São Paulo, the biggest city of lower Brazil. São Paulo is the coffee metropolis of the country. It is one of the richest cities of South America, and it is growing fast as any town on the hemisphere. In 1870 it had 14,000 inhabitants. Within the next ten years it doubled its population, and it now has about 200,000.

Before I begin my tour through Brazil I want to give a general idea of the country. It is the bally among the world's great republics, the biggest infant in the international animal show. Brazil is less than ten years old as a republican government, and to what it will grow no one can tell. It has twenty-one states, some of which, like this state of São Paulo, are growing so rich and so powerful that they may break off from the main body politic and become republics themselves. Each of the Brazilian states has its local politics and politicians. Its people are full of state pride, and the federal union has not the strength that it has in other South American countries.

Brazil is so vast and its sections are so far apart that without better railroads and telegraphic communications it will be impossible to manage it well from Rio de Janeiro. I have written something about Matto Grosso. That state is one sixth the size of our whole country. How long do you think it takes the federal officials to get to it from Rio Janeiro? It requires more than a month by steamboat. The distance is 3,820 miles, for one must go clear around by Montevideo and up the Paraguay and other rivers to reach its capital, Cuiabá. It takes a month to go from Rio to Manaus, the capital of the chief province of the Amazon, and Pará, at the mouth of the Amazon, is as far away from Rio almost as it is from the United States.

I tell you, this is a big country. It is the Russia of the South American continent. It is as big as the United States without Alaska and our outlying possessions. It ranks fifth among the great countries of the world. It is longer from north to south than from Pittsburgh to San Francisco, and wider from east to west than from New York city to Salt Lake. It comprises about half of all the land of South America, and it has in it more than half the people. We look upon South America as a Spanish continent. It would be just as proper to call it a Portuguese continent, for Brazil is Portuguese, and its 18,000,000 people speak the Portuguese language. The Brazilians are different from the other South Americans. They have a character and customs of their own, and they are now for the first time running their country for themselves, and that upon republican methods.

I find Brazil far different from what I supposed it to be. Many of you look upon it as a vast lowland forest with here and there a coffee plantation or a rubber grove, and all around and everywhere the ghost of the yellow fever. The real Brazil is this only in spots. It is an empire with soil and productions equal in their variety to those of the United States, and a climate in many parts as salubrious as that of any part of our country.

Brazil is by no means all flat. The Amazon valley is a great lowland plain about as wide as from New York to Cleveland, and as long as from Philadelphia to Denver, sloping gently from the Andes to the Atlantic. It is covered with forests but much of it is healthful, and the Amazon itself the weather is cool for a great part of the year.

South of the Amazon valley are highlands, some sterile and others afflicted with terrible droughts. Just below the Amazon valley they are having a drought now, and the ships of the Brazilian government are carrying the starving people to the rubber camps of the Amazon, where they can get work.

Below this there are other great plains, varying from 600 to 3,000 feet above the sea and having a climate in which white men can live. Upon these plains there are rich farms. Many parts of them need only a slight cultivation to make them produce.

The southern half of Brazil is the most healthful part of the country. There are regions near here which are as healthful as any part of the world. I am now a half mile above the sea and this is the nature of most of the land of this region. There are about a million and a half people in the state of São Paulo. The state of Minas Geraes, just above here, has 1,000,000 people, and just below is the well-settled state of Rio Grande do Sul.

Rio Grande do Sul is an agricultural province. It raises wheat and meat. It has vast pastures upon which hundreds of thousands of cattle are feeding. It has beef factories in which more than \$7,000,000 worth of jerked beef was made last year. At the town of Pelotas alone 30,000 oxen are annually slaughtered, and there are factories there making soap, candles and manure out of the refuse.

Rio Grande do Sul has a number of cities in which are street railroads, colleges and daily newspapers. In the town of Rio Grande there are five daily papers, in Porto Alegre six and in Pelotas four. There are good banks run by Englishmen, but nearly all other businesses are managed by Germans. There are German stores, cigar factories and breweries. About one-sixth of all the inhabitants are Germans, and on this account the country has been called West Deutschland. Of late a large number of Italians and Portuguese have come in but the workshops and nearly all the export trade is still in the hands of the Germans, and they own, it is said, about one-fourth of the property. In a quarrel between Brazil and the Kaiser this state might easily break away and demand German protection.

The climate of Rio Grande do Sul is about that of Washington city. In January, midsummer, the thermometer goes up as high as 100, and in the winter month of July the ground is often covered with snow.

North of Rio Grande do Sul are the states of Santa Catharina and Paraná, both of which will some day be populated by Europeans. They are very similar to Rio Grande and have vast undeveloped areas.

(To be continued.)

May 30th, 1899.

CRICKET IN SANTOS.

MR. WHEATLEY'S TEAM v. MR. RICHARDS'.
Big scores are evidently going to rule in Santos while the pitch remains in its present perfect condition. The bowling and fielding will have to improve, otherwise it will be impossible to finish a match in one day.

The scores given below of the match on 21st inst. speak for themselves.

MR. RICHARDS' TEAM.

A. Keelman, b. Wheatley.....	8
P. Lewis, c. Wheatley, b. Tracey.....	2
A. T. Smith, b. Tracey.....	5
A. Richards, b. Pritchard.....	37
T. A. Cross, b. Barber.....	60
H. L. Wright, b. Wheatley.....	0
R. G. Lloyd, c. Harding, b. Barber.....	0
E. Greene, b. Barber.....	2
A. Lewis, b. do.....	16
A. D. Watson, b. do.....	0
H. Born, b. Tracey.....	7
S. A. Morgan, not out.....	0
Byes.....	2
Leg Byes.....	2
Wides.....	2
Total.....	147

MR. WHEATLEY'S TEAM.

T. H. Evans, run out.....	0
H. P. Smith, b. Richards.....	6
F. H. Gepp, b. do.....	0
H. E. Barber, c. Lloyd, b. do.....	11
F. Tracey, b. Smith.....	36
H. L. Wheatley, not out.....	54
M. Edwards, not out.....	0
L. Thomson.....	12
A. Tweedie.....	0
C. H. Pritchard } Did not bat.....	0
A. Dickson.....	0
M. Harding.....	0
Byes.....	6
Leg Bye.....	6
Wides.....	3
Total for 5 wickets... 152	

CRICKET IN PERNAMBUCO.

The keenness for cricket which was so wonderfully developed in the states of Minas, Rio and São Paulo in the past year or so, has extended to Pernambuco, where good sport is expected to be had during the coming year. The ground is situated in a delightful spot at Sant' Anna, about four miles outside town and is easily reached by train. The first match of the season was played on the 11th inst., before a large gathering of spectators, the pavilion being well filled with the fair sex of the British community. The opposing teams were furnished by the London & River Plate and London & Brazilian Banks and good cricket was shown. An adjournment was made at 1 o'clock at the invitation of Mr. Harding, the manager of the London and Brazilian Bank, to take lunch at his house, and during the afternoon tea was served out in the pavilion by Mrs. Estill, the wife of the general manager of the London and River Plate Bank, Mr. Geo. D. Estill.

The scores were as follows :

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK.

1st Innings.

	2nd Innings.
H. Conolly, c. Comber, b. H. Fellows.....	0
b. H. Fellows.....	1 b. w. b. Comber,.....
C. Deere (capt) b. Paton.....	1 c. A. Monteiro, b. H. Fellows,.....
H. R. Shorts, b. do.....	3 c. b. H. Fellows,.....
G. Fellows, not out.....	20 c. Paton, b. Pendleton,.....
N. J. Harding, b. Paton.....	19 c. H. Fellows, b. Pendleton,.....
W. J. McMurtie, b. do.....	5 c. H. Fellows, b. Pendleton,.....
G. Hayes, b. do.....	43 c. e. and b. Comber,.....
A. Oliveira, b. do.....	0 c. b. Fellows,.....
T. J. Flunie, c. and b. do.....	2 b. H. Fellows,.....
J. Carroll, b. H. Fellows,.....	1 c. and b. do.,.....
F. Jennings, b. do.....	1 c. Comber, b. do,.....
Extras.....	7
Total.....	25 Total.....

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK.

1st Innings.

E. G. Paton, played on b. Deere,.....	3 not out.....
H. S. Fellows, c. Monteiro, b. G. Fellows,.....	0 b. McMurtie,.....
W. W. Pendleton, stp. do, b. do,.....	23 c. McMurtie, b. Deere,.....
G. D. Estill, b. Deere,.....	0 did not bat,.....
T. A. Comber, run out,.....	22 not out.....
J. Meadows (capt) b. Deere,.....	0 did not bat,.....
L. Latham, b. do,.....	3 c. and b. Deere,.....
A. Monteiro, b. do,.....	5 did not bat,.....
J. A. Laguin, c. G. Fellows, b. McMurtie,.....	0 do,.....
H. Bussmeyer, b. Deere,.....	0 do,.....
J. Antonio, not out,.....	0 do,.....
Extras.....	9
Total.....	60 Total (3 w.) 38

MORRO VELHO ATHLETIC CLUB.

The fourth match of the season came off on Sunday, 21st inst., Eleven vs. Sixteen, which resulted in a win for the Eleven by an innings and 9 runs. The next match is to take place on June 4th, Mine vs. Surface, which is always an interesting event, and is generally productive of sound cricket and healthy rivalry.

The scores of the last match played were as follows :

XI.

Dr. Jones, run out.....	8
H. Gent, b. Manston.....	33
J. Drew, run out.....	7
J. Holman, b. Monday.....	7
T. Atherton, b. Lowes.....	32
E. J. Jones, c. Pollard, b. Monday.....	7
T. Tarling, did not bat.....	3
T. P. Gill, did not bat.....	0
Extras.....	4
Total.....	121

XVI.

A. Grenfell, c. Drew, b. Jones.....	4
W. Monday, b. and b. Atherton.....	0
T. Sutcliffe, c. and b. ".....	0
E. Mayo, c. and b. Atherton.....	0
A. Kennedy, b. Atherton.....	12
G. Manston, b. ".....	1
H. Holbeck, run out.....	2
E. Lowes, b. Atherton.....	2
P. Pollard, c. Holman, b. Drew.....	0
J. Hodge, c. Holman, b. Jones.....	0
W. Maddison, b. Jones.....	0
F. L. Wilder, b. Drew.....	0
M. Fenwick, b. Atherton.....	0
W. G. Dunston, c. Gent, b. Stephens.....	0
F. J. Harvey, not out.....	0
W. E. Goddard, c. Stephens, b. Jones.....	0
Extras.....	5
Total for 9 wickets.....	52

2nd Innings.

A. Grenfell, b. J. Holman.....	4
W. Monday, did not bat.....	0
T. Sutcliffe, st. Dr. Jones.....	0
E. Mayo, run out.....	0
A. Kennedy, b. Jones.....	5
G. Manston, b. T. Atherton.....	3
E. Lowes, not out.....	2
P. Pollard, c. Drew, b. Atherton.....	0
W. Maddison, did not bat.....	0
F. L. Wilder, b. Stephens.....	0
M. Fenwick, c. R. Holman, b. Jones.....	0
F. J. Harvey, run out.....	0
W. E. Goddard, did not bat.....	0
Extras.....	0
Total.....	60

VISIT TO SANTA BARBARA AND THE COFFEE PLANTATIONS OF S. PAULO.

In concluding his account of the American minister's visit to the coffee centre of the state of S. Paulo, the correspondent of the *Correio Paulistano*, who accompanied the diplomatic party, writes :

A festive and cordial reception was made here [at Santa Barbara] to the American minister, by more than a hundred of his countrymen, among whom were Messrs. Charles Hall, De Mane, Whitakear and Carlton, belonging to the colony of this locality. Mr. Hall offered a splendid breakfast to Col. Bryan and his companions de voyage, in his fine, pleasant and comfortable farm-house a few meters distant from the station. Mr. Hall's family graciously did the honors of the house.

We left here at 11:30, amidst great many cheers raised for the American diplomatist. From the veranda of Mr. Hall's house, the ladies waved their handkerchiefs as a farewell signal. Col. Bryan is the first American minister who has visited this part of the Paulista territory. His Excellency shows more and more admiration for the beauty of the country through which we are passing.

As stated in my last telegram, we arrived at Santa Veridiana to-day, 19th, at 4:15 p.m., and taking the buck-boards in waiting there, we were driven to the plantation of Brejão,

the roads are bordered all the way by extensive coffee plantations, either on low grounds, hills, or mountain tops, magnificent perspectives which were the object of the travellers' admiration and enthusiasm.

Meanwhile, the special feature of the excursion was the forest, half way between Santa Veridiana and Brejão, a forest of enormous myrtle trees, sublime and gigantic, growing amidst clumps of thin epiphytes and imbaus with silvery leaves.

On the margin of the road, intermingled with many old specimens of forest vegetation, we saw and admired a profusion of bigoniolas and ipomoeas, and on small mimosas apelianas of golden color, and olyvas of glaucous green.

We stopped in front of two *quejuibos*—(conariati legalis)—two giants, one measuring in circumference 47 English feet (or 16 meters) and the other 18 meters, exclusive of the buttress-like roots, which extend some 10 to 12 meters along the ground. One of these trees had, perhaps in a storm, lost a small branch 30 meters long, measuring at its base one meter in diameter. Both these magnificent examples were covered with delicate octomerias and finest rhipsalis.

Leaving the forest, we went on continuously through coffee-plantations to Brejão, near which we passed through the laborers' settlement. We were received by Dr. Eduardo Prado with all the chivalry he is noted for, and on the veranda were introduced to Madame Prado.

The dinner went off with the greatest animation, the key-note to the feast having been given by Mr. Barbour Lathrop, a wonder-

ful conversationalist, an excellent companion de voyage, and a dexterous turkey carver.

In the morning we went in buck-boards through by-paths up to Dr. Antonio Prado's farm, where we arrived at 9:30, having again admired in the forest the grand *quejuibos*, of which we have already spoken, and of one of which a photograph was taken.

At Santa Veridiana we were received by the *administrador* Mr. Henrique Ribeiro, by whom we were shown the orange grove, the coffee cleaners, the terreiros, where the work is in full activity.

At 11:15, time of the departure of the express, we made way to S. Paulo having in the special car as our companions to Pirassununga, Dr. Eduardo Prado and Messrs. Bento Carvalho and Henrique Ribeiro.

We arrived at this capital a little after 7 p.m. in the American minister having been complimented by some of his countrymen at Santa Barbara.

The reception everywhere amounted to an ovation, the excursion and banquet given by the president of the state and ministers on the last day of the American minister's visit, being princely. Everywhere magnificent floral decorations, bright bunting, military music, triumphal arches and enthusiastic expressions completing the diplomat's well planned journey.

VOYAGE TO EUROPE

A French lady wishes an engagement with a family returning to Europe, either as governess or as a companion.

Address : French Lady, Caixa O. São Paulo.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children with please communicate with the Directress.

Miss LAYONA GLENN.

No. 118, Praia de Botafogo, Botafogo.

Rua Livramento, No. 143.

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ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

This old established house has comfortable accommodation for families and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent baths. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens.

Rua Livramento, No. 143.

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SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS

CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

GEORGES SCHNEIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he will be much in contact with a kind of society heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and Summer guests.

The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the serra and vice-versa.

References may be obtained at :

Messrs. Netto, Bastos & C. No. 12, Rua de S. Bento.

Monteiro Jr. & C. No. 38. Viseu, Juiz de Fora.

Soures & Niemeyer, No. 6, da Afandega.

Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Freixo.

Teleg. Address :—Georges, Theresopolis.

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5. Threadneedle Street London, England.

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2

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(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL.)

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Furnished or unfurnished apartments with or without board, in this well known establishment, which has been thoroughly improved under new management. Shower and swimming baths; good attendance and cooking; wines of the best quality price moderate.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros.

PRACA FERREIRA VIAMÃO

(Former)

Telephone No. 5008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, overlooking air and light from all four sides, close to the cleaned banks of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, has sold his interest in the hotel and has reopened that hotel at No. 120 Rua do Riachuelo in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthiest localities of the city, overlooking air and light from all central points of the city passing the hotel. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with all modern conveniences.

The hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandas overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUTO. 65

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached by a short walk from the station. This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreign tourists and health-seekers.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,

VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS. 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and filtering pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and papered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have been completely improved. As before, private platform will be taken to provide the guests with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric train passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

MAY 21.—Manilla telegrams announce the arrival there of delegates from Aguinaldo, who wished to make proposals for an armistice. General Otis again refused to listen to anything but an unconditional surrender.

The American troops have inflicted a complete defeat on a large body of rebels that were encountered in the neighborhood of San Isidro.

The New York papers say that Aguinaldo is now ready to accept the protection of the United States as a base on which to restore peace to the Philippines.

Dawson City is reported to have been entirely destroyed by fire. The damages are said to amount to many millions of dollars.

MAY 22.—The "Reina Mercedes" arrived in New York, after her many adventures since she was lifted at Santiago.

There is a rumor afloat in New York that the Nicaraguan cruiser "San Jacinto" ran into the American cruiser "Detroit" off Panama and sunk.

It is now said that a million dollars would cover all the damage caused by the fire in Dawson City.

The government has decided to offer the Philippines the same form of self-government which is being elaborated for Cuba.

MAY 23.—The family of Admiral Dewey have decided not to accept the house which has been offered them, and has been purchased by public subscription.

Mark Twain is engaged on a series of literary portraits of well known persons.

The news from Cuba is that General Brooke is making a tour of inspection in the province of Havana, and that Maximo Gomez will go to the United States to have a personal interview with the President on the state of affairs in Cuba. General Wood has set his soldiers to clean and improve the streets of Santiago and has improved it beyond recognition. Justice is being administered for the first time there, and the starving population is being fed under the personal supervision of the general himself, who leaves little to his subordinates.

MAY 24.—Admiral Dewey arrived at Hong Kong to-day, but owing to illness he was unable to be present at the celebrations in honor of the Queen's birthday. Great preparations are being made in New York for his reception there.

From San Francisco another draft of 1,500 men were sent to the Philippines to-day.

MAY 25.—General Lawton and his troops have taken San Miguel, in Malibos. General Otis has decided to concentrate all his forces in Malibos, where they will remain during the rainy season.

A body of 300 insurgents attacked the vanguard of the American forces in San Fernando, but were repelled with serious loss.

The members of the old military assembly in Hawaii have censured the Cuban troops not to take the risk of attacking the Americans.

Admiral Dewey will remain ten days in Hong Kong, and will then proceed to New York.

Hong Kong telegrams say that all the measures taken there to prevent the spread of the bubonic pest seem to be ineffectual, as new cases and new deaths are reported every day.

MAY 26.—A fire has partly destroyed the great bathing establishment in Coney Island.

In Texas three cowboys have been lynched for having covered the flight of an assassin. In the same state, a man murdered his wife and three sons, and afterwards committed suicide.

General Otis telegraphs that at the fight in San Fernando, the Americans lost seven killed and the Tagalos 50.

The Spanish general Montero has died of the wounds he received at the first attack on Zamboanga.

President McKinley has issued orders that no further peace negotiations are to be carried on with Aguinaldo, who with his men are to be treated as simple rebels. On his side Aguinaldo is using every effort to infuse new life into the dying rebellion.

Spain.

MAY 21.—A violent explosion took place in a private powder factory in Oviedo last night. Two men were killed outright and a large number was wounded.

The naval budget is now ready for presentation to the council of ministers, and it is said that it shows a saving of over five millions of dollars. Spain has not as many ships to spend money upon as she had last year. Nor has she need of as many sailors as she had then. The explanation of the small saving, is that Spain is trying to form another fleet.

MAY 22.—Sr. Leon y Castillo has arrived in Madrid from Paris in order to have a personal interview with Sr. Silvela, the prime minister, on several matters respecting the international interests of Spain. He will return to Paris in the course of a few days.

MAY 23.—The ministry yesterday resolved not to pay the coupons of the national bond which fall due on the 1st July next, until the chambers have approved the estimates for 1898-1899.

Sr. Silvela has promised several journalists that he will personally look into the case of the anarchists who are imprisoned in Montjuich, to discover whether it is necessary to have a revision of their cases or not.

MAY 25.—Sr. Emilio Castelar, who has been suffering for some weeks from pneumonia,

died at 1:30 p.m. to-day, after a short agony. The greatest sorrow is felt throughout Spain at the death of the great tribune. The queen-regent and her ministers sent telegrams of condolence with his family, and the king decided to accord him a public funeral, and the lying in state will take place in the hall of the chamber of deputies. (5c.)

Castelar was born in Cadiz in September 1832. In public life he has long enjoyed widespread fame as a statesman, orator and author. He fled from Spain after the rising of 1866, became a republican leader in 1863, was minister of foreign affairs in 1873, and premier from September of that year until January 1874. As a speaker he was unsurpassed in Spain, and as a writer on historical and political subjects his style was elegant, forcible and usually convincing. Springfield his death has lost her most eminent son.

MAY 26.—Telegrams of sympathy have been received from all the great powers and from South America occasioned by the death of Emilio Castelar. The funeral has been fixed for the 29th inst.

News received from the Philippines state that in accordance with the order of the government, the Spanish troops have evacuated the fortress of Zamboanga, but before abandoning they had a fight with the natives who wished to obtain possession of the arms and ammunition they had. The natives were driven off with considerable loss.

Great Britain.

MAY 21.—Telegrams from Sydney announce hurricanes raging on the Australian coast, which have caused terrible loss of life at sea.

According to news received in London, the Greek and Italian governments have ordered precautionary measures to be taken against all vessels arriving from India and Egypt, on account of the news of a fresh outbreak of bubonic pest said to have taken place in those countries.

The transatlantic liner "Paris" has gone aground on some rocks near Falmouth, but it is expected that she will be soon towed off again. It is reported that cases of bubonic pest have broken out in Alexandria, Ismailia and Zigzag. (This is serious news, as all passengers to or from India to Europe, whether by the Suez canal or by the overland route, will have to pass either one or the other of the infected places.)

MAY 22.—Heavy frosts are reported from several points in England. The cold is said to have been more intense than has been felt at this time for many years.

Sir Henry Irving has recovered from the throat trouble from which he has been suffering recently.

Telegrams from Copenhagen say that the King of Denmark is ill. The "Paris" is still aground on the Manacles, in spite of attempts to tow her off. To-morrow another effort will be made with larger tugs when with the prevailing fair weather it is probable she will be floated. A large part of her cargo has been given up for lost, owing to the great quantity of water she shipped after she went aground in the gale.

MAY 23.—The "Daily News" says that the triple alliance is opposed to the idea of universal arbitration, which is one of the subjects of discussion by the disarmament conference, and which is strongly supported by Great Britain and the United States.

Telegrams from Manila say that the Philipino delegates being unable to treat with General Otis, have gone back for fresh instructions from Aguinaldo.

Sir Alfred Milner has left Capetown in order to meet President Kruger in Bloemfontein on the 31st inst.

MAY 24.—All over Great Britain the Queen's birthday was celebrated with the greatest pomp and enthusiasm. From all parts of the world delegations of congratulation were sent to the sovereign. London was of course gay with multi-colored bunting, and the crowds assembled in the streets made walking impossible. The lord mayor and aldermen of the city of London left in procession from the Mansion House at 1 o'clock to pay their allegiance to Her Majesty, and the scene was greater in magnificence than any that had preceded it. The reception at Buckingham Palace was a crowded one. The same enthusiasm was displayed in all the British empire and telegrams innumerable were received by the minister for the colonies. The great event was celebrated by the amnesty of the remaining prisoners connected with the Phoenix Park murders in 1882. The one sad note in the whole day's proceedings was the news that on the previous day Her Majesty had been examined by Dr. Pagenstecher, the famous oculist, who recommended an immediate operation on her eyes on which cataracts had grown, to prevent her from becoming completely blind.

The death is announced of Lord Esther, (better known as Sir William Babol Brett, and also as the Master of the Rolls,) he was born in 1815, was called to the bar in 1846, became solicitor-general in 1865, was judge from that year until he was appointed lord justice of appeal in 1876. He was appointed master of the rolls in 1883, and held that high judicial post for 14 years, retiring in 1897 with a life annuity of £350. He was created Baron Esther in 1885, and Viscount Esther in 1897 on his retirement. His leave-taking of the bench and the bar in 1897 will not readily be forgotten.

Mr. Justin McCarthy has announced his intention to retire from politics on the score of old age. (Mr. McCarthy who was born in Cork in 1839, has been a notable figure in journalism, literature and politics for 50 years, and the man who has promised several journalists that he will personally look into the case of the anarchists who are imprisoned in Montjuich, to discover whether it is necessary to have a revision of their cases or not.

MAY 25.—Sr. Emilio Castelar, who has been suffering for some weeks from pneumonia,

and while Irishmen will not forget him for a century to come, he will live for many centuries as the writer of the "History of our Own Times".

A Japanese loan was entirely covered in London yesterday, but the Argentine government has desisted from its attempt to raise one on account of the difficulties in the way.

Telegrams from Havanna say that the Cuban troops show great reluctance to deliver up their arms to the municipalities as agreed between General Brooke and Maximo Gomez.

In Santamaria, in the Philippines, the Tagalos

have managed to repel an attack of the American troops under Col. Bell.

The U.S. Agency says that the official celebration of Her Majesty's 80th birthday is to be held on June 3. (We think this rule is more honored in the breach than the observance this year. It simply means that the employees in the government stockyards and arsenals were not given a whole holiday on Wednesday last, but will be given a half-holiday on Saturday next. Surely the 80th birthday of the Queen who has been on the throne longer than any other monarch by going the state employees a whole holiday even though it is a day off on a Saturday.)

MAY 25.—Telegrams from Havanna published in London say that many of the Cuban leaders are forcing their men not to give up their arms and declaring their entire disaffection of the accord made to by General Brooke and Maximo Gomez.

The Daily Mail says that the Chinese in Kiao Chou have murdered three German officers.

MAY 26.—The news of the failure of the important mission of Nelson & Brothers in Glassgow has caused a panic in the iron market, as their liabilities are said to be very great.

In the case of a speech delivered yesterday Mr. John Morley expressed a hope that Lord Salisbury would use every effort to make the disarmament conference a pronounced success.

MAY 27.—Telegrams from Havanna say that the movement of the Cuban revolutionary troops has begun, and great discontent is manifested among them.

The governor of Jamaica has been authorized to celebrate a treaty of commerce with the United States.

All the attempts made up to the present to fling the "Paris" off the Manacles rocks have been unsuccessful.

From Pretoria it is reported that a petition signed by 25,000 citizens repels the idea of any outside interference with the internal affairs of the Transvaal.

The Hong Kong papers say that General Otis has sent a telegram to his government asking for reinforcements to be sent at once to replace the volunteers in the Philippines who refuse to renew their contracts for military service there.

France.

MAY 21.—President Emile Loubet left for Oujon to-day to inaugurate a statue to the late Sadi Carnot, and he and his ministers were heartily cheered as they left the station. The reception in Dijon was even more enthusiastic.

At the unveiling of the statue, M. Charles Dupuy, the premier, was the orator, and he dwelt on the many services the late President had rendered to France, especially by committing the relations between France and Russia on the occasion of the arrival of the Russian fleet to French waters. In his address, President Loubet said that the government would not interfere with the army as they were both linked together by the closest ties. In the course of the banquet which took place at night, the president authorised the town of Dijon to add to its quatering the cross of the legion of honor in commemoration of its great battle in 1870.

The "Figaro" publishes a report from Rome that the Pope refuses to appoint Cardinal Sancha, the archbishop of Toledo, to the primate of the West Indies, but it is expected that he will raise Archbishop Castellano of Buenos Aires to the cardinalate, and translate him to Havanna.

Dr. Jose Uriburu, ex-President of the Argentine republic, arrived in Paris to-day.

MAY 22.—In accordance with the terms of his will the body of Francois Sorey was to-day cremated.

Sir Sarah Bernhardt has had a great success in the rôle of "Hamlet". The critics present, representing the foreign journals, were unanimous in declaring that she excelled all other French performers in that part. During the performance two of the critics present had a private boxing match which was not on the programme.

President Loubet and his ministers have returned from Dijon.

MAY 23.—In consequence of the blows exchanged between the two journalists, Catulle Mendes and Georges Vauv, at the first representation of Sua's Bernhardt's "Hamlet", a duel was fought to lie with swords, when the first mentioned was severely wounded.

A telegram from Port Said announced the passage of the French cruiser "D'Assas" through the Suez canal with the Marchand mission on board. On account of the quarantine regulations enforced against all vessels from Egypt because of the bubonic pest said to exist there, the mission will not arrive in Paris on the appointed day.

News received from the French colony of Grand Bassam in Africa, states that the capital of the district has been almost completely deserted by its inhabitants and garrison because of an outbreak of yellow fever which began in a virulent form three days before.

MAY 24.—A question having been asked in the chamber of deputies as to whether the Dreyfusard rioters who attacked the military club in Grenoble had been suitably punished, the premier asked leave to defer his answer and this was granted by 374 votes to 65.

A scene took place in the same chamber almost immediately afterwards on the subject of the anti-Jewish disorders in Algiers, when M. Morin called M. Ronan a coward and a renegade. The friends of both deputies took up the quarrel, and for some minutes the president was unable to quell the tumult.

The official report of the Dreyfus case before the mixed courts of cassation has now been placed in the hands of the president of the court.

Commandant Mayer, an artillery officer, has been put on the refred list for having published articles in a Swiss magazine reflecting on the French army.

In almost all the European states quarantine has been declared against vessels coming from the ports of Lower Egypt, in consequence of the bubonic pest which has broken out there.

MAY 25.—The chamber of deputies has unanimously adopted the motion to confer the colonial medal on all the members of the Macdonald mission.

General Gallieni, the governor-general of Madagascar, arrived to day in Marseilles, and met with a most enthusiastic reception from the military and civilians. He goes to Paris at once, where a great reception awaits him for his able administration of the island.

MAY 26.—The death is announced of the celebrated French painter, Rosa Bonheur. (She was born in Boulogne in 1822, and has been a successful celebrated painter of animal life and of landscapes for nearly half a century. Perhaps her most famous picture is "The Horse Fair" which is exhibited in the metropolitan museum in New York, of which there are innumerable copies. She never married, and has long lived in retirement, as the director of the school of design for young girls.)

General Gallieni has arrived in Paris where he was received with great distinction. A banquet in his honor is to be given by the minister of war.

MAY 27.—The opinion of Judge Beaufre which was submitted to-day to the court of cassation, is entirely in favor of the revision of the Dreyfus case, and recommends the government to submit the prisoner to trial by a new court of war.

General Gallieni has been received in audience by the President of the republic, who invited him to dinner at the palace.

Italy.

MAY 22.—The Italian papers announce that negotiations are well advanced between the Vatican and China for the establishment of a nuncio in Pekin. Several prelates are already being pointed out as being best suited to represent the Holy See there.

The Indian mail, which runs between Calais and Brindisi, ran off the track yesterday, near Pessone station, but contrary to reports published there were no persons injured and but little damage done to the wagons.

Holland.

MAY 22.—The rumor that Count Münster, the German delegate in the disarmament conference, has retired in consequence of not having been nominated to preside over any of the committees, has been officially denied.

Mr. Andrew Dixon White, the American representative, in the course of an interview, said that he was certain that the present conference would be as successful as was the Geneva conference as far as mediation and the rules of future naval warfare were concerned.

MAY 24.—Queen Wilhelmina and Queen Emma arrived to-day in Lt. Hague, and were enthusiastically received by the people. Later in the day, the Queens officially received the representatives of the powers at the disarmament conference.

MAY 25.—While the discussions of the disarmament conference are being held in secret, it is generally reported that the chief result is likely to be the establishment of a permanent tribunal of arbitration, while the idea of disarmament has been almost unanimously shelved.

From an old gun sixteen feet long, and ten miles of copper wire, the most powerful magnet in the world, with a lifting power of 45,000 pounds, has been constructed at Willett's Point, New York. It is a remarkable sight to see electromagnets which no man could lift, rise from the ground to the muzzle of the magnet. One of the most interesting experiments was to place a soldier about a foot from the muzzle of the gun and then turn on the current. Great iron spikes would jump from the ground and attach themselves to the silent soldier, who bristled with them all over like a metallic porcupine. Even great cannonballs would leap up and hang upon him. There he would stand holding up a much greater weight than he could possibly lift, and all with no conscious expenditure of strength. This, which was the natural, seemed the wonderful part of the scene, and always impressed the visitor. For the power was not in the man, but in the magnet behind him. It was simply working through him, and would always do so long as he stood within the radius of its activity. When he moved away from the magnet, the iron would fall from his body because there was no power in him to sustain it.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURUX, Editor and Proprietor

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181, Queen Victoria Street

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Notices of marriages, births and deaths, \$250 each
SINGLE COPIES: Two rights; for sale at the office
of publication, at the English Book Store, No. 36 Rua
do Ovidior, and at the Victoria Store in São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.
POSTOFFICE ADDRESS: — Caixa 28.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 30th, 1899.

WHATEVER may be one's opinion of the political administration of the country, there can be no denying the fact that it has as yet given no cause for the gross abuse heaped upon the President during the past week by a jacobin deputy from Rio Grande do Sul. We have found many things to criticise in the administration of President Campos Salles, but we have never yet thought it lacking in patriotism and good intentions. Last year the President took upon himself the responsibility of improving the finances of the country, and in this he received invaluable assistance from foreign creditors. If he is to be charged with any fault on this score, it is that he dallied and hesitated in carrying out the agreement made in London. As we then stated, it seemed to be the best solution of the crisis obtainable, but it would result disastrously to the country if it is not immediately supplemented with economies and reforms which will largely reduce public expenditures. Six months and more passed before anything was done, and the apathy shown was censured as it deserved. This year, however, something has been done. Economies have been realized, though they have sometimes been offset by supplementary credits and by projected new expenditures—and twenty thousand contos of currency have been destroyed. And for this, for an attempt to meet a public engagement with the bankers who have done so much to support the waning credit of this country, the President is now insulted and ridiculed by men who only yesterday were seeking to control his actions. If maintaining the foreign credit of Brazil is an act of madness, then there are a great many business men in Brazil who will henceforth vote for March hares for the presidency. The chauvinism of Deputy Erico Coelho may sound patriotic in many an ear, but it is not the voice of wisdom. Brazil wants credit and capital, and it is only through an honest, business-like policy that she will get them. And there is no loss of dignity in listening to the advice of men who have had wide experience in such matters, nor loss of independence in complying with the just demands of those who have the right to make them. A nation's sovereignty does not cover the right to repudiate contracts and obligations, any more than a congressman's privilege gives him a right to insult the head of the government and to violate the law at pleasure. Brazil has no warmer friends than the great London bankers who occasionally cable their opinions to the President and his cabinet, and the President deserves all praise for remembering that fact.

THE "WILMINGTON" CASE.

There are a few more particulars in the "Wilmington" case which should be placed on record, and one contested point which requires further comment. It is to be noted that the local press is expressing but few opinions on the

subject, though at the outset the *Jornal do Comércio* stated that there was absolutely no occasion for the alarm in Manáos, and that permission for the navigation of this river is not required by the decree which opened the Amazon to the world.

From various reports published by the press, we find that the "Wilmington" left Manáos for Iquitos on April 5th, arrived at Iquitos on the 12th and returned to Manáos on the 21st. The public meeting in Manáos to protest against this act was held on Sunday April 9th (and not on the 15th, as stated last week) on which day the American consul and residence of the Amazon Company's agent were assaulted and stoned. On the return voyage from Iquitos the "Wilmington" visited Tatalinga and Cadajoz, and were prevented from landing at the last-named place by officials and soldiers. At Manáos, it is stated, the health authorities did not visit the ship and a cold reception was received from officials everywhere. On the following day, orders were issued from the capitania forbidding pilots to take service on the vessel, which prevented the "Wilmington" from ascending the Madeira, as intended. And it compelled her commander to pilot his own ship back to Pará. On the 22nd Commander Todd, accompanied by Consul Kennedy of Pará, called on the acting governor of Amazonas and were not received, the excuse given being that he was very busy.

In view of the fact that the specific objects of the "Wilmington's" visit were well known, there can be no possible excuse for these exhibitions of discrediting and ill-will. The American officers believed the Amazon to be open to the commerce of the world, and they interpreted this to mean just what is understood at home. A Brazilian naval vessel can ascend the Mississippi on such an errand and receive a courteous welcome at every point, and Commander Todd and Consul Kennedy naturally believed that they would receive the same welcome along the Amazon. Unfortunately, however, they were mistaken. Their speeches have been laboriously misinterpreted, and even Commander Todd's courtesies to the acting governor of Amazonas on April 23rd, has been distorted by unfriendly comment.

And now, in regard to the question of dominion. Has a nation the right of exclusive dominion over rivers rising in one country and flowing through another, it being understood, of course, that navigation extends to the country where the river has its origin? Here are a few of the authorities:

By the Roman law a free passage is given to all parties over all navigable rivers with the use of the shore (*jus floris*) for unloading cargo and anchoring vessels, (i. e. 5. Inst. ii. 1.) A distinction, however, was taken between the sea, which was *res communis*, and navigable rivers, which were *res propriae*. The same view was taken by Grotius (Lib. II, c. ii, § 12), but the great weight of authority since Vattel is that the state through which a river flows is to be the sole judge of the right of foreigners to the use of such river.—*Wharton, Int. Law*, i, 229; *Vattel* i, i, § 292.

A nation, and its members, through the territories of which runs a navigable river, have the right to navigate the river to and from the high seas, even though passing through the territory of another nation, subject, however, to the right of the latter nation to make necessary or reasonable police regulations for its own peace and safety.—*President Grant, Message, Dec. 1870*.

When a river affords to an inland state the *only*, or the *only convenient* means of access to the ocean and to the rest of mankind, its right becomes so strong, that according to natural justice possession of territory ought to be regarded as a fair inferior ground of right... Transit, then, when necessary, may be demanded as a right; an interior nation has a *servitude* along nature's pathway, through the property of its neighbor, to reach the great highway of nations.—*Woolsey, Int. Law*, § 62.

Among the maxims laid down by Heffter is the following:—No state has a right to cut another off from the innocent use of its usual ways of communication with a third state.

The older writers called this the *jus transitus, or jus passagii innoxii*, but disputed whether it is a perfect or imperfect right.

Negotiation for the purpose of trade is not to be interdicted to any person on such navigable waters as traverse the territory of several states, this being conditioned on their conformity to local police regulations.—Rule 1, Congress of Vienna, 1851.

If the freedom of the seas is a principle definitely established by the laws of peoples,

and is recognized in the practice of nations, it seems logical and natural at first sight that it should be applied to the navigation of rivers, also great mediums of communication between communities and perpetual sources of the progress and civilization of nations.—Calvo, I, § 157.

The visit of President Roca to this capital still seems to be a matter of speculation. From local sources we learn that he is coming next month, and the naval vessels which are to meet him off Santa Catharina and bring him safely in, have already been selected. In Buenos Aires, however, less certainty seems to prevail. One dispute says that he will visit us in July and will remain here a week, while the *Páiz* correspondent says that owing to the preparations which are making to receive him, he will probably come in August. Well, we can not see that it will make any very great difference whether it is June, July, or August. The shoe doesn't pinch us there at all! The main point for Argentines and Brazilians to consider, in view of the financial distress prevailing in both countries, is that of expense. Can either of them afford the expenditure which such a visit entails?

The Jacobins profess to be very indignant at the statement made by Dr. Erico Coelho that Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Son have advised President Campos Salles to reject their overtures for an alliance. Such advice would, they say, be very humiliating to Brazil. But, in our opinion, still more humiliating to this country were the bill which on Sept. 18, 1893, Deputy Nilo Peçanha introduced in Congress authorizing foreign nations to seize Brazilian war vessels and decree No. 1,560, of Oct. 10 of the same year, signed by Marshal Floriano Peixoto and his cabinet, which was intended to promote covertly the same object. No less humiliating to the country were the unceasing efforts made by the government at that time to provoke the revolutionaries, by means of the otherwise useless fire of sharpshooters, into bombarding the city of Rio de Janeiro and thus embroil them in a conflict with the foreign squadrons in this port.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The Queen's birthday has been a great event for well nigh three generations past, but Her Majesty's Solis birthday in the 600th year of her extraordinarily long reign was an especial occasion, and all the British and Americans in Rio with many Brazilians hastened to pay their respects to the official representatives of the Empress-Queen on the 24th inst. In honor of the day, the British minister, Mr. R. C. H. Phillips, C. B., gave a breakfast to the diplomatic corps and a few friends at his residence in the Villa Leopoldina, Alto da Tijuca, followed by a garden party. Among those present at the breakfast were Dr. Olinto de Magalhães, the foreign minister; Count Autonelli, the Italian minister; Count Alvaro de Souza, German minister; Mr. Clas. Page Bryan, the United States minister; Dr. A. C. Vicuna, Chilean minister; Baron de Fallon, Belgian minister; Sr. Lúprio, the Portuguese chargé d'affaires; Count Leo d'Urso, Spanish secretary of legation; Sir Brooke Boothroyd, British secretary of legation; Lieutenant U. S. military attaché; Mr. and Mrs. M. de Montejo, Mr. and Mrs. Haworth A. DeLisle, Mr. and Mrs. Gomes Brandão; Mr. and Mrs. Benest, Sir Vincent Birrington, Mr. R. J. Reilly, Mr. Thaum and Dr. J. C. Rodrigues (*Jornal do Comércio*). Dr. Magalhães proposed the health of the Queen, and Mr. Phillips suitably replied, winding up by proposing the health of the President of Brazil, whose liberal and just policy has deserved the high appreciation of his compatriots resident in Brazil. The Italian minister proposed the health of Dr. Miguel A. S. and the American minister that of Mr. Phillips.

At the reception which followed there was a numerous attendance, amongst whom were the charges d'affaires of Austria-Hungary and Japan, Mr. and Mr. D. McNeill, Mr. D. T. de Azevedo and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Pryor, Mme. P. de Souza, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Huine, Rev. L. Crutchlow, Messrs. George Huine, F. W. Barrow, B. J. Freedland, Wicks, W. Scholl and others.

The reception in the consulate was a highly interesting one. From 11 a. m. until 1 p. m. the large office was thronged. Immediately on entering the room the eye was caught by the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes intertwined on the opposite wall, the Brazilian flag being the only other mural decoration. Just inside the door, Her Majesty's consul-general, Mr. W. G. Wagstaff, C. M. G., in full uniform and wearing his decorations, warmly greeted all the subjects of his Queen, and extended a still more cordial reception, if possible, to her foreign well-wishers. His task was an arduous one, as will be seen by the list of visitors we publish below, which by no means complete, but he was admirably assisted by Mrs. Wagstaff and her niece, Miss Webster; while Mr. C. B. Rhinel, the vice-consul, and Mr. George Land, the pro-consul, were indefatigable in their attentions to the visitors. All his old-time friends in Rio were glad to find that the genial consul-general and his wife had returned rejuvenated by their home trip, and next to the loyalty which prompted the visit of the majority was the feeling of pleasure at seeing them back again in Rio in time for so auspicious an occasion. To shake hands heartily with 200 guests as they came in and shake hands cordially with them again on leaving, was no light task in two hours, but to this the popular consul adduced the work of saying the words appropriate

to his duty as Her Majesty's representative to each one, and having a private salute for each of his old friends, and they were many. The occasion as a demonstration of loyalty to Queen Victoria will not readily be forgotten by those who were present, whatever their nationality may have been. We can only hope that God will save the venerable Queen for many years to come, and that Mr. Wagstaff will be here to represent her.

Amongst the visitors were Messrs. Eduardo Lavalle (Argentine consul), Julio Bouhuys de Kremerae (Austrian consul), F. Palm (Dutch consul), L. Laurids and Gabriel Dart (consul and vice-consul for Belgium), W. J. Lowrie (acting U. S. consul-general), R. Nobrega (U. S. pro-consul), W. Wever (German consul) A. S. Williamson (Joyal's), H. Jones (s. a. Guaraní), F. S. Youle, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Youle, R. S. Quyle, A. J. Lantuejoul, F. P. Brasil, J. Macedo, F. Dennis, G. B. Hill, H. Estill, S. Sheppard, Dr. H. Hiveling, E. J. Lynch, W. J. Jessop, J. H. Bennington (s. s. "Caidy"), C. Robson (s. s. "Hibeo"), A. J. L. Gibbons, T. Johnson, Nilsen, Stewart, E. May, G. W. Grimstitch, John Crosby, D. A. Vanhorn, G. A. Slawenewitz (b. "Belvelere"), B. E. Springsteen (Amer. b. "Priscilla"), H. Stile, W. G. White, M. P. Barry (*Rio News*), J. T. Moore, A. G. Wigzell, W. J. Lynch, C. M. Morris, B. J. Walker, Baron E. Taaffe, T. C. Jackson, Peter C. Morrissey, J. W. B. Purvis, H. T. Tyler, C. J. Gemmel, D. Watson, A. W. Pritchard, W. C. Peck, C. Brezly, J. E. Johnson, C. A. Mather, R. A. W. Sloan, T. A. Dawson, Frank Norton, J. S. Keogh, Allen C. Nathan, C. B. M. Tayl'r, Gustavus Gardgeau, G. W. Nicols, Jim Newlands, S. T. Bryan, J. C. Walker, H. Harwick, Jas. Kidd, Dr. D. J. King, H. W. Stacey, T. D. Bonn, D. M. Jones, W. Maude, C. N. Lefebvre, J. M. McLeod, J. P. Johns, R. Briscoe, H. J. Reeves, W. R. Barstley, J. A. C. Green, Neville Jackson, C. H. Lloyd, H. B. M. Johns, E. Matheson, W. Heron, R. Bradford, A. M. Mulben, W. Newlands Jr., A. G. Youle, H. A. Livingst, J. P. Willemans (*Brazilian Review*), J. Blaworthy, W. E. Newby, E. P. de Souza, G. Finney, R. Stevens, G. B. Stevens, T. Tarling, A. C. Watson, D. J. Greenstreet, A. G. Blake, H. J. Cooper, E. V. Morrissey, A. Breach, Col. E. Seuna (*Jornal do Comércio*), E. Dunlop, Dr. Nini, Ribeiro, M. J. Guerri, T. G. Nicolson, C. J. Cazaly, Viscount Barbacena (who was present at the coronation of George IV in 1820) Barão Homem de Melo, J. Drey, E. C. Joseph, W. S. Blacklaw, P. R. Swanwick, C. W. Lukin, R. do Rego Macêdo, A. M. Smyth, E. A. H. Roberts, H. Evers, C. L. Robinson, J. Routh, Percy Barry, E. Bailey, E. St. Clair Hunter, C. W. Martin, A. C. E. Skeay, H. C. Hampshire, D. Hampshire, A. F. Garcia, W. H. Ashbrook, D. Roberts, J. Z. de Angra, Francis Zeitz, R. Soárez, Charles Murray, F. do Rego Macêdo, Riphel P. Assumpção, J. L. dos Santos Lima, William Reid and others.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

MAY 22.—Senate.—The senate sustained the prefect's veto of the municipal council's resolution for contracting with Luiz Carlos de Moura for building a circular tramway.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—A violent personal discussion between Deputies Seabra and José Mariano led to disorderly scenes in which the sitting was twice suspended.

MAY 23.—Senate.—Senator Vieira Machado introduced a bill regulating the action of the senate on vetoes of the prefect of the federal district.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Elias Fausto moved to appoint a committee of five to report on the revision of the tariff. Deputy Heraclito de Sá moved to appoint a special committee to report on the petition of business men against the new tax regulations. The motion was adopted and the chair appointed Deputies Nib. Peçanha, Aleijando Grinbar, Sarzedello, Elias Fausto and Tosta. Deputy Augusto Montenegro moved to alter the rules so as to expedite the discussion of the budget. Deputy Tosta presented a petition of Bahia cigar manufacturers against the manner in which the government is collecting the tobacco tax. Deputy Mário Coelho undertook to prove that President Campos Salles is a lunatic.

MAY 25.—Senate.—Senator Antonio Azeredo described the aboriginal state of affairs in Mato Grosso. He has been informed, he said, that the state is threatened with another revolution and that Corumbá has been abandoned by a considerable part of the native-striken population. He is unable to give particulars, for letters, newspapers and telegrams from that state are not permitted, it appears, to reach their destination. For two months, he asserted, he has failed to receive his letters. He moved to ask the government for information in regard to affairs in that state. Has the postal service, he inquired, been suspended? Has the free navigation of the Cuiabá river been interrupted? How many persons were killed in the attack on Cuiabá? Were any of these persons soldiers of the regular army? Where did the assailants obtain the artillery with which they bombarded the city? Has that artillery been returned to the arsenal? *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Augusto Montenegro introduced a bill embodying the financial ideas contained in the President's message presented at the opening of congress. There were received three messages from the President asking for appropriations to the amount of 103,716,550. Deputy Erico Coelho concluded the speech in which he had undertaken to prove that the President is a lunatic. He defied the latter's partisans on both sides of the house to refute

what he had asserted. He introduced a bill regulating the action to be taken in cases in which the President of the republic displays moral or physical incapacity for the performance of his duties and defining the responsibility of ministers in signing public documents. This bill was not admitted to discussion.

MAY 26.—*Senate.*—Senator Ramiro Barcellos answered the speech made in the previous day by Senator Antônio Azevedo on affairs in Matto Grosso.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Serzedello stated that, while supporting the government of President Campos Salles, he opposes the bill introduced in the previous day by Deputy Augusto Monteagudo. Deputy Luiz Adolpho spoke on affairs in Matto Grosso. What, he asked, will be thought of Brazil in civilized countries, when it becomes known that a state legislature was overawed by an armed mob, instigated by the minister of finance, into enacting an election whose legitimacy it fully recognized and publicly proclaimed?

MAY 27.—*Senate.*—On motion of Senator Rodrigues Alves it was decided to postpone, on account of the absence of Senator Antônio de Azevedo, the discussion of affairs in Matto Grosso.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Cossimo claimed to have authorized to confront him the statement made by Deputy Ezequiel Coelho in regard to a telegram in which Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons are said to have pre-empted the alleged alliance of President Campos Salles with the jacobsins. He defended the conduct of the government in relation to Matto Grosso. He was answered by Deputies Luiz Adolpho and Ezequiel Coelho. Deputy Nilo Peçanha then took the floor and made a speech in which he claimed for the government the right to interfere in elections.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The adjournment of the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro has been extended to-morrow.

It is stated that for several days last week the castilhistas troops at Porto Alegre were held in readiness.

During the absence of Mr. Lupton in England, Mr. David W. Mitchell will act as British vice-consul for S. Paulo.

A Desterrado telegram of the 23rd inst. says that Consul Soerger had left there for the southern part of that state (Santa Catharina).

Telegrams from Asuncion state that the Indians have been massacring Indian gatherers in the northern districts of the state of Matto Grosso.

A *Journal* telegram of the 23rd inst. that yellow fever is declining in Bahia. No new cases had been taken to the isolated hospital for some days.

The court of appeals has confirmed the decision of a lower court in concluding habeas corpus to Dr. Bezerra, the Rio deputy who shot a colleague.

A Pernambucan telegram of the 26th says that the officers of the American cruiser "Montgomery" are drafting plans of the Peceta fort. "What a terrible thing to do!" said a man who had a look at 'em! le.

The gubernatorial election in Parana is to be held August 23rd. And singularly enough, Xavier da Silva and Vicente Machado, who had the same posts in 1893, are candidates for governor and vice-governor.

A second Asuncion telegram regarding the murders committed by Indians in Matto Grosso says that the Tocantins tribe had killed the explorers Cal, Antonio D'arco and his brother-in-law, Baron Fenfum. Debré and German Levandowski while the Bicuary tribe had exterminated the American expedition under Mr. Willan.

According to Burton, Afres, obvious the excitement in Matto Grosso has reached such a point that another revolution is imminent. Metello, the Minas Gerais candidate, has just left that capital on his return, bearing with him government instructions of course. Should an outbreak occur, Minister Minas Gerais will have the satisfaction of knowing that the responsibility rests upon his shoulders.

Telegrams from Matto Grosso say that peaceable and orderly citizens are much alarmed at the prospect of another armed struggle in that state. It is reported that there is a plot to murder Senator General Ponce. The revolutionists (one Senator Martiniho's adherents) are still under arms and are encamped not far from Cuiabá, and reports are current that they are about to assault the state capital again.

On the 22nd inst. there was a banquet at the rifle club of Blumenau, when state deputy Pedro Feijóo alluded in a speech to the recent telegram from Bremen about hoisting the German flag in southern Brazil, where there are many Germans. He asserted that the naturalized citizens of Brazil would take arms in defence of the country against any nation invading her territory. Great applause greeted this remark. It is said that although the Blumenau colony has 40,000 inhabitants, it has only seven German subjects.

It is very noticeable that the agricultural societies in São Paulo are laying great stress on regulations prohibiting planters from enticing laborers away from the service of other planters. And so important is the matter, that some of the societies, like that of Jafé, feel constrained to publish the rules in the newspapers. It has long been a standing complaint with planters that after spending money in the acquisition of colones, unscrupulous neighbors are in the habit of enticing them away with promises of better wages.

A public meeting was held in Juiz de Fora on the 24th inst. to devise measures for assisting the municipality to meet the yellow fever epidemic now raging in that city. The meeting was held at the Banco de Crédito Real, where, after some discussion, it was resolved to open a popular subscription and to send a telegram to the governor of the state asking for assistance. The subscription was opened by the Banco de Crédito Real, which subscribes in money. Several companies and firms followed with 2,000\$ and 1,000\$ each.

A Juiz de Fora telegram of the 26th says that within a period of about three months there have occurred in that city thirty odd cases of yellow fever, of which 22 were fatal. In two days the popular subscription opened for the assistance of the municipality aggregated 40,000\$, and the state government has also contributed 15,000\$ for the same purpose. On Saturday another public meeting was called for the purpose of proposing to the municipal council the imposition of special taxes, the product of which shall be used for the sanitation of the city.

RAILROAD NOTES

Reports are again current of a fusion of the Mogyana, Itatiba and Sorocabana lines.

It is said that we are on the eve of seeing the S. Christovão tramway lines pass under French control.

The judicial sale of the Sapucahy railway property, covering an extension of 523 kilometers, with bridges, stations, rolling stock, etc., is announced for June 27th, at 35 Réis per Ouvilher.

The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended May 20 were 276,057\$000 against 239,035\$000 in the corresponding week of last year. Now that the traffic has exceeded last year's figures in this one instance, we trust it will continue to do so.

The minister of industry has approved the grant of excursion rates on the Central railway, and also the issue of tickets, in books of 60 tickets, for Rio suburban traffic at an abatement of 25 per cent. Little by little we are returning to a more liberal system of management, which should also be more profitable.

Mr. Isaac Cook, the ex-Administrator of the Southern Railway, will arrive here shortly to settle up some private matters in connection with properties, when it is said that he will leave for Rio to take up the appointment of the Leopoldina railway under Mr. F. W. Parrow.—*Times*, Buenos Aires. Here, however, it is stated that Mr. Cook declines to accept the appointment, and is coming to Rio only for a month or two to help put matters in order.

The approximate weekly traffic receipts of the Recife and S. Francisco (Pernambuco) railway for the week ended April 29, were 32,375\$300, as compared with 47,232\$400 in the corresponding week of last year, a decrease of nearly 15 per cent for the week. There has been a falling off in merchandise of 1,310 tons, and 634 2nd class passengers in comparison with the return of last year, but there were 52 more 1st class passengers. The total receipts from Jan. 1st to April 29, were 715,712\$500 or 114,484\$50 less than in the same period last year.

The cost of shipping a ton of coffee on various S. Paulo railways is said to be as follows per kilometre:

S. Paulo railway.....	206	réis
Paulista	288 1/10	"
Rio Claro	288 1/10	"
"	339 9 1/2	"
Mogyana	412 5 1/2	"
"	288 4/10	"
Sorocabana	350	"
Bragantina	630	"
R. Campinense do.....	1,080	"

SHIPPING NOTES

A New York telegram of the 27th says that the U. S. cruiser "Newark" has been ordered to proceed to Sumatra.

The naval division, which is being fitted out for evolutions on the southern coast, is expected to leave this port on June 7th.

The American cruiser "Montgomery" arrived at Pernambuco from Pará on the 23rd inst., and left for this port on the 29th.

The American gunboat "Wilmingston," after several days stay at Pernambuco, left that port for Recife on the 22nd inst.

The U. S. S. "Newark" leaves for the West Coast this evening, until general regretts that she could not prolong her stay. It is quite uncertain when she will return, if ever.

—*Montevideo Times*, May 17.

The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 27th inst. by the Lampert Holt liner "Buffon" from New York, Pernambuco and Bahia were the following: Mrs. Straway, Mr. and Mrs. R. Aguiar and 2 children, Messrs. E. C. Talbot, A. C. Ganto, C. S. Kearney, H. Hartwell, L. C. Irvine, J. Vianna, Dr. A. Costa and 11 third-class passengers. There were also 6 third-class passengers in transit to the River Plate.

Top-rate has been secured to Rio during the week, s.s. "Aldershot" having obtained 20/5 from New York, Rosario for account of the Rio Flora Mills, beyond which no fixture has been reported for the Brazilian coast. Parcels have been booked freely by the regular liners at full rates from river-port and below river ports and there is a fair demand for space for Rio, Santos and the lower ports. —*Times*, Buenos Aires, May 15.

The river steamer "Nioac" has been held at Montevideo, awaiting the arrival of Martiniho's mandate for the Mato Grosso government, Dr. Metella. This may be politically convenient, but it is bad steamship management.

The *N. Y. Maritime Register* has recently greatly enlarged its scope by including in its weekly reports all vessels in all parts of the world, except foreign roadwise traffic, while charter. Heretofore these reports have been restricted to vessels trading with American ports, or liable to enter into such ports. The *Register* is one of the most important and complete shipping publications in the world, and should be found at every port.

It is singular that military and naval men here persist in taking European countries as models for Brazil. Yesterday the *Pátria* published an important study, by a Brazilian admiral, of the reorganization of the French navy, which is spoken of as a model for the reorganization of the Brazilian army. Why? Armed Europe, military armaments may be necessary, but this is not the case here. Brazil could do very well with a few small gun-boats.

The Royal Mail steamer "Dundee" which arrived in Rio on the 29th inst. brought the following passengers:—From Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Mills, Messrs. Kifka, A. Creswell, E. Simm and son, G. Brettauer, H. Corkson, Karl W. Walter, B. McSheehy, John Day, R. Clark, Pompeu Dias, Adolfo Laere, H. S. Simm and H. G. Garner. —From Chipping: Mr. and Mrs. Martinho Prado, family and 3 servants, Dr. and Mrs. Prado, and Mrs. Peiteado, 2 daughters and maid. —From Lisbon: Miss Anshuldy, Mr. and Mrs. C. II Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Shetter, Messrs. A. F. Neves, E. H. Timm, J. A. Plano Valente, A. F. C. Oliveira and E. Lobo. —From Pernambuco: Misses, Mrs. Albereray, Drs. A. B. J. C. Branco and Manuel R. Pinheiro, Messrs. Gou, S. Pommier, R. Reinholt, Vicente Lagraca, D. H. Garlton, A. D. Barroca and Col. Belchior Gonçalves. —From Bahia: Col. John Alfredo Almeida, wife, infant and servant, J. B. Kuhl, F. Deschelles and son, Catayon, Olinto da Silva, Theotonio da Silva and Benjamin V. Cetlhe. There were also 53 third class passengers for Rio and 52 in transit.

LOCAL NOTES

The president moved down to the Cittadela palace, from Silvestre, on Sunday.

The new Russian minister, M. Alexis de Seversky, is expected to arrive here some time during the month of June.

On Friday President Campos Salles visited the war department and the barracks of the 1st, 7th, 10th, 23rd and 24th battalions of infantry.

With the return of cooler weather, there has been a small increase in small pox cases here. Care should be taken in regard to vaccination, and also to avoid infection.

We heard a young Brazilian telling a companion, after looking at the evening paper, that today is the 50th anniversary of the entombment of Queen Victoria. And then he remarked, reflectively, that she had reached a good old age!

The *Pátria* comments that through the initiative of Messrs. Leimann & Co. Brazil will be represented at the Paris exposition. But what can we exhibit which will show the true state of the country? What are we doing, in which we can call foreign inspection?

The police have succeeded in capturing the thief, in one of the thievery who stole a passenger's handbag on the Central railway on the 20th in which was 12,500\$ worth of diamonds. The thief is Pernambucan Angelo Colombo, and a part of the contents of the bag was found under a loose flour board of his room.

We are very much gratified to learn from Deputy Ezequiel Coelho that Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Son have comprehended the necessity of warning President Campos Salles against the folly of an alliance with the jacobsins. If the efficient linkers can prevent the consummation of this disastrous alliance, they will render a valuable service to the country.

When President Campos Salles on last Friday visited the barracks of the 10th battalion of infantry the commander is said to have informed him that desertions are caused principally by the absurd practice adopted by the government of punishing deserters on national holidays and that it is just before these holidays that the greater part of desertions take place.

We hear that Mr. and Mrs. Seeger arrived in Rio Grande on the 25th inst. and will probably remain in that state some three or four weeks. They have thus far greatly enjoyed their trip through southern Brazil, and are delighted with the reception they have received everywhere. We infer from this that we may expect Consul Seeger to return here about the end of June.

The deaths that took place during the month of April in the Federal Capital were 1,388, of which 44 died of pernicious fever, 98 of yellow fever, 22 of beriberi, 29 of small pox and 1,195 from other causes. As compared with the death rate for the month of March, these figures show a great improvement in the health of the city as there were 936 fewer deaths from all causes and 102 less deaths from yellow fever, 17 less from pernicious fever, but there were three more cases of beriberi, and 9 more of small pox. We fear that small pox is on the increase in our midst, as there were 26 deaths from the loathsome disease during the first three weeks of May.

—It is now said that President Errazuriz is coming to Rio, but fortunately not this year. It is said that he will come next year during the commemoration festivities.

We have heard with pleasure that the committee of the British Subscription Library has renewed the lease of the premises in Run Grange Diaz for another three years. —It is easy to understand why Deputy Nilo Peçanha claims for the government the right to interfere in elections. He wishes Campos Salles and Alberto Torres to elect him in Congress in October.

Last week the São Paulo delegation in congress was able to show *les absentes* at one time, Nat much interest in "seeing the republic" in that exhibit, surely? When will congress recognize the necessity of paying congressmen only for actual attendance?

The *Diário Popular* of São Paulo published a Rio telegram of the 26th saying: "The officers of the cruiser 'Maranhão' have been the recipients of many attentions from Brazilian officers, who desire to show that they are not in accord with the improved behavior (moral progress) of Minas and Pernambuco."

—Americans who allowed themselves to be deceived in 1893 by the professed friendliness of the jacobsins, desirous of securing their assistance against the revolutionists, should read the leading article in Sunday's issue of the Jacobin journal *O Pátria*. Jacobins are willing to make use of Americans for their nefarious purposes, but at heart they feel no more friendliness towards them than they do towards other foreigners. And the latter and Americans should unite in wishing that Brazil may have a government that will respect the rights of both foreigners and Brazilians.

A special thanksgiving service to celebrate the 50th birthday of Queen Victoria was held in the British church in Rio on Sunday last. There was a large congregation present, with the British minister and members of the consular staff was thoroughly representative of the whole British community. There was a full choir, and the hymns were beautifully rendered throughout. The chaplain, the Rev. Irvin Crawshaw, M. A., preached a very impressive sermon appropriate to the occasion and the whole congregation sang "God save the Queen" with heartfelt earnestness at the close.

The daily press in the city has recently had much to say in regard to a man who has just resigned the office of deputy police delegate. It appears that one day last week this man, who, according to the *Imprensa*, is described by Chief of Police Simão Ferreira as a distinguished young gentleman and a good republican, became intoxicated and arrested a man, himself, by arresting and ill-treating persons that he met in the street. This assignment of the distinguished young gentleman excited considerable clamor and, consequently, compeling him to the *Imprensa*, with the wishes of the chief of police, he came to tender his resignation.

The *Pátria* of the 24th relates that a soldier of the police brigade, named João Feliciano, assaulted and wounded a little girl of 7 years of age, the daughter of his mistress, on the night of the 22nd inst. And still worse, the monster had given a foul disease to the child. The brute is under arrest, but will he punished? And how many more of these worse than savages are there in the police force, to whom is committed the service of maintaining order in this capital? We believe in the supremacy of law and the observance of orderly proceedings, but if the courts have no sentences for these wretches, then we want to see them hanged from the lamp-posts!

The L. Rogers Club gave its first dance this season on Saturday last, the 27th inst., with marked success. The large hall was tastefully decorated, the intertwined British and American flags being especially noticeable. The American naval officers now in port had promised to be present, and the committee were disappointed to learn that they were unavoidably prevented from coming at the last moment. At 9:30 p.m., a large number of guests had arrived, and dancing began at once, with Mr. Stacy largely in evidence, smoothing all difficulties and Mr. Neville Jackson as C. M. making everything go off as merrily as a marriage bell. At midnight there was an interval for supper, which was served in the *recherche* style for which the club is noted. After the long programme had been gone through, with some five or six extras, the dance finished at 3:45 a.m., all who were there congratulating the committee on the enjoyable evening that had been spent, and themselves on the fact that the weather was most delightful.

At a meeting of the members of the British Church, held at the London & River Plate Bank on the 25th inst., Mr. Gustavus Guigueno in the chair, it was decided to pay off the balance of the builder's account, some 28 dollars, by private loans. The amount was initiated by the chairman and Mr. R. S. Quayle, who promised to lend a conto each. Most of the firms represented at the meeting made promises of loans and others expected to be able to do so after consultation with their head offices in London. There remains a balance of 10 contos and this is expected to be raised by loans of 25,000 each which will bear an optional interest of 6 per cent. Besides the gentlemen already mentioned there were present: Messrs. F. Harvey (Ed. Johnston & Co.), W. Maude (Pullen, Schmidt & Co.), S. Sheppard (Rio Flora Mills), T. D. Dunn (Ashworth & Co.), C. E. M. Taylor (P. S. Nicollson & Co.), F. S. Pryor (London & River Plate Bank), H. A. De Lisle (London & River Plate Bank), C. Hargreaves, H. Saville, F. H. O. Tross, G. Nicolls and J. T. Maury.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- May 29th.

Exhibition	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation
			buries	sellers
399,438,800\$	262,137,500\$	Stock 5% currency (apólices).....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	900,000— 900,000
104,957,000	104,558,000	Bonds of 1897.....	1,000\$ 1,000	900,000— 900,000
		do 1897 6%	1,000\$ 1,000	900,000— 900,000
124,655,000	116,600	Stock 4% (gold), converted 1897.....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	1,000,000—
36,000,000	116,600	Bonds 4%.....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	1,000,000—
51,885,000	111,554,500	Gold Loan, 1868, 5%.....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	1,920,000—
109,941,000	12,381,000	Do do 1875, 5%.....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	1,450,000—
		do 1875 6%.....	1,000\$ 1,000	1,450,000—
Frs. 17,549,000	Frs. 17,500,000	State of Espírito Santo.....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	1,720,000—
		idem 6%.....	Frs. 500 1,000\$	705,000—
11,709,000	11,709,000	" of Minas Geraes, 5%.....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	705,000—
5,000,000	4,000,000	" idem 5%.....	Frs. 500 500	450,000— 475,000
Frs. 65,000,000	Frs. 65,000,000	" of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	Frs. 500 1,000\$	420,000—
600,000	600,000	" of Parahyba, 6%.....	1,000\$ 1,000	162,000— 164,000
10,000,000	4,000,000	" of Pernambuco, 6%.....	1,000\$ 100	162,000— 164,000
25,000,000	25,000,000	Municipal of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	1,000\$ 100	162,000— 164,000
520,000	520,000	do do do Petropolis, 7%.....	200 200	75,000— 190,000
400,000	400,000	do do do Alem Parahyba, 7%.....	200 200	75,000— 190,000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,000	200\$	Comercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	\$800, Jan. 1899	220,000— 245,000
16,000,000	80,000	80,000	200	Comercial do Rio de Janeiro, 2nd series.....	200	3,370,000	800, ditto 1899	220,000— 240,000
24,000,000	400,000	391,588	200	Construtor do Brasil.....	60	1,645,000	4,000, Aug. 1892	81,000— 84,000
16,000,000	80,000	77,566	200	Credito Movel.....	200	1,740,000	2,000, Jan. 1896	14,000—
5,000,000	40,000	25,000	all	Credito Real do Brasil.....	200	803,019	12 1/2% ditto	80,000— 88,000
5,000,000	25,000	25,000	all	Companhia Desportiva.....	50	790,000	4,000, Jan. 1899	35,000—
5,000,000	15,000	15,000	all	Funcionarios Publicos.....	50	619,910	4,000, Jan. 1899	51,000—
5,000,000	40,000	40,000	all	Hipotecario do Brasil.....	100	212,860	4,000, Jan. 1899	100,000— 102,000
10,851,000	54,033	all	200	Lavoura e Comercio.....	200	965,393	800, Jan. 1899	199,000— 189,000
5,000,000	25,000	25,000	all	Negocios Brasileiro.....	200	820,000	800, Jan. 1899	188,000—
107,882,000	536,913	all	200	Ribeirinho e Cia.....	200	17,329,030	6,000, Jan. 1899	112,000—
20,000,000	100,000	36,000	200	Rio e Matto Grosso.....	200	314,700	12,000, Jan. 1899	20,000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rural e Hypotecario.....	200	7,479,104	9,000, Jan. 1899	280,000— 283,000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	do do 2nd series.....	100	—	11,000, Jan. 1899	140,000—
10,000,000	50,000	50,000	200	Commercial da Bahia.....	200	2,438,356	11 1/2% July 1895	—
7,000,000	35,000	35,000	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo.....	200	6,000,000	12,500, Jan. 1898	—
7,500,000	37,500	37,500	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes.....	200	221,130	12 1/2% ditto	190,000—
5,000,000	14,075	14,075	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	200	1,065,793	8 1/2% ditto	12,000—
5,000,000	10,000	10,000	200	do 2nd series.....	40	—	do 2nd series.....	80,000—
5,000,000	12,000	12,000	200	do commercial section.....	200	—	do do 2nd series.....	80,000—
5,000,000	25,000	25,000	all	Lavradores S. Paulo.....	200	600,000	8,000, July 1895	145,000—
5,000,000	25,000	25,000	all	Mercantil de Santos.....	200	800,000	8,000, July 1895	— 150,000
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	S. Paulo.....	200	695,000	7,500, July 1895	—
40,000,000	200,000	112,371	200	União de S. Paulo.....	200	629,855	10 1/2% Jan. 1899	—
	—	7,357	200	do	120	—	do do do	—
	—	7,357	200	do	140	—	do do do	—
	—	80,000	80,000	do	80	—	do do do	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina.....	200\$	26,697\$	—	65,000—
20,000,000	200,000	135,253	100	Minas de S. Jeronimo.....	25	—	—	29,000—
		46,747	100	do	10	—	—	—
12,000,000	60,000	all	200	Macatá e Campos.....	200	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Mizambibuto.....	100	65,000	—	—
62,000,000	310,000	33,525	200	Oeste de Minas.....	200	2,001,489	int. Sept. 93	15,000—
		296,475	200	do do	75	—	—	7,000—
10,000,000	100,000	10,000	200	Quicuabe.....	100	—	int. Jan. 91	—
		all	200	do	80	—	—	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	União Sorocabana-Ilhauna.....	200	1,385,541	6 1/2% June, 92	45,000— 50,000
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200	União Valencia.....	200	45,710	6 1/2% Feb. 86	—
42,000,000	210,000	all	200	União São Paulo.....	200	585,378	int. Jan. 92	—
12,500,000	62,500	—	200	Tocantins e Araguaia.....	200	—	—	4,250—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carioca.....	200\$	—	—	80,000—
7,000,000	30,000	all	200	Carris Urbano.....	200	163,089	—	—
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Covocado (aud Hotel).....	100	5,447	14,500, July 91	157,000—
12,000,000	60,000	30,000	200	Jardim Botanico.....	200	493,089	2,700, Apr. 99	193,000—
3,000,000	15,000	15,000	200	Parque da Tijuca.....	200	—	5,000, July 91	5,000, Aug. 98
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Parque do Flamengo.....	200	105,899\$	5,000, July 91	— 130,000
4,500,000	22,500	—	200	Parque do Ibirapuera.....	200	5,498	8 1/2% Feb. 99	—
5,000,000	2,500	all	200	D. Izabel.....	200	156,493	40,000, Jan. 93	—
2,000,000	10,000	6,000	200	Fabril Paulista.....	200	200,000	12,000, July 93	—
8,000,000	6,000	all	200	Industrial Mineira.....	200	77,001	—	160,000—
1,200,000	7,000	6,000	200	Monteiro e Filho.....	200	5,910	10,000, Jan. 93	—
4,000,000	20,000	20,000	200	Petrobras.....	200	26,186	10,000, Jan. 93	— 210,000
3,000,000	15,000	15,000	200	Progresso Industrial.....	200	462,202	8,000, Mar. 93	— 100,000
1,000,000	5,000	5,000	200	Rink (Woolens).....	200	116,068	8,000, Mar. 93	41,000— 50,000
450,000	4,500	4,500	200	S. Joao.....	200	32,564	4,000, Oct. 95	— 13,000
3,600,000	3,600	3,600	200	S. Luis.....	200	—	3,000, Jan. 93	—
1,200,000	6,000	6,000	200	S. João.....	200	39,038	— Jan. 93	— 150,000
2,000,000	10,000	10,000	200	S. Pedro do Alcantara.....	200	145,044	19,000, Aug. 98	168,000—
3,500,000	17,500	17,500	200	União Fábril.....	200	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
4,000,000\$	20,000	all	200\$	Alliança.....	200\$	43,678\$	1,000, July 97	5,000—
3,000,000	3,000	all	200	Argos Fluminense.....	200	200,000	1,000, Jan. 99	330,000—
2,000,000	10,000	9,735	200	Bonifáçao.....	30	15,584	1,500, Jan. 99	100,000—
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Confiança.....	20	200,000	1,000, Jan. 99	200,000—
4,000,000	4,000	4,000	200	Garantia.....	100	359,752	7,000, Jan. 99	18,000—
2,000,000	10,000	10,000	200	Melhoramentos no Brasil.....	100	2,908,472	8,000, Jan. 99	35,000—
2,000,000	9,900	9,900	200	União Paulista (newspaper).....	200	2,296,745	15,000, Jan. 99	15,000— 20,000
2,000,000	70,859	70,859	200	Loterias Nacionais do Brasil.....	50	40,790\$	10,000, Feb. 99	130,000— 140,000
3,000,000	15,000	15,000	200	Maté Pelegreira (Paraguay tea).....	100	51,228	13,000, Jan. 99	150,000—
1,000,000	10,000	10,000	200	Carriagens Fluminenses.....	200	—	32,000, Jan. 99	—
9,412,000	94,128	34,128	200	Cruzeiro (match factory).....	200	—	15,000, Jan. 99	—
1,000,000	10,000	10,000	200	Docas de Santos.....	200	1,000	1,000, Jan. 99	— 2,000
2,500,000	12,500	12,500	200	Melhoramentos no Brasil.....	100	1,015,161	15,000, Feb. 99	120,000—
2,000,000	10,000	10,000	200	União Paulista (newspaper).....	200	400,000	10,000, Feb. 99	13,000—
1,000,000	7,500	7,500	200	Transporte de Café e Mercadorias.....	200	55,441	10,000, Jan. 99	— 4,000
800,000	3,000	3,000	200	Typographia do Brasil.....	200	29,987	6,000, Mar. 99	— 20,000
				União (water for ships).....	200	—	600	—

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May 30th, 1899.

THE RIO NEWS.

11

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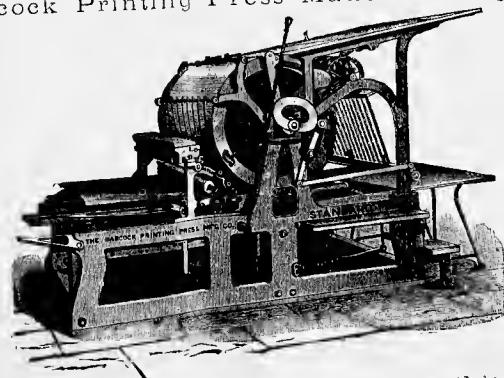
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This paper is now in its 26th year, having originally been published as *The South American Mail* and *The British and American Mail*. It assumed its present title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was published three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has been changed to a weekly publication, and from four pages it has been increased to twelve.

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